

ORIGINAL

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term, 1983

WILLIAM WAYNE GILBERT

Petitioner,

vs.

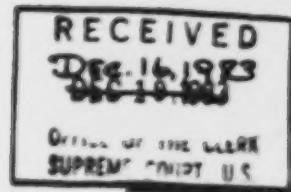
STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

Respondent.

83-5943

89-5953

No.



PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
SUPREME COURT OF NEW MEXICO

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

I.

Whether the defendant's confession was improperly admitted where it was obtained as a result of an illegal detention by the investigating officers who detained defendant and questioned him concerning the murder for which he was convicted and received the death penalty when the officers lacked probable cause to detain the defendant and the defendant had made arrangements to post bond or bail on the charge for which he was originally arrested?

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1983

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vs.

No.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
SUPREME COURT OF NEW MEXICO

William Wayne Gilbert respectfully petitions this Court to review a judgment of the Supreme Court of New Mexico. The judgment affirmed his two convictions of murder and his sentences of death.

CITATION TO OPINION

The opinion of the New Mexico Supreme Court is unpublished and the slip opinion (No. 13,443) is attached to this petition as Appendix "A." Prior to this case, petitioner was also convicted of two other offenses of murder growing out of the same confession and the opinions of those cases have been published at State v. Gilbert, 98 N.M. 530, 650 P.2d 814 (1982); State v. Gilbert, ____ N.M. ____, 657 P.2d 1165 (1982). (Hereinafter referred to as "Gilbert I and "Gilbert II".) The New Mexico Supreme Court uses the same set of facts in every case to determine that the confession was properly admitted.

JURISDICTION

The judgment sought to be reviewed was filed October 17, 1983. Rehearing was not requested. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1257 (3).

STATUTORY PROVISIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The constitutional provisions relied on by petitioner are the Fourth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

The Fourth Amendment provides:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

The Eighth Amendment provides:

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The Fourteenth Amendment provides in pertinent part:

... nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

1. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The New Mexico Supreme Court opinion in this case, No. 13,443, filed October 17, 1983, simply refers to the facts and reasoning of Gilbert I on the issue of defendant's detention and suppression of his conviction. The following facts are taken from that opinion unless cited to the record in this case (references attached hereto as Appendix "B").

William Wayne Gilbert was arrested at 4:30 a.m. on January 19, 1980, based on an incident in which shots were fired in a sandwich shop on January 18, 1980. He was advised of his Miranda rights on arrest. He was charged with aggravated battery and booked at about 7:30 a.m., in connection with this incident. At 8:30, he contacted a bondsman and made arrangements to meet his \$10,000.00 bond. An employee of the bondsman arrived at the jail at 9:30 to arrange for defendant's release. For unspecified reasons, the police delayed the release of defendant at 9:30. At that time, defendant had not spoken to the police regarding any matter other than the shooting at the sandwich shop, and he had not

been charged with any offense other than the aggravated battery. (Appendix "B")

During the day of January 18, 1980 the police had developed the name of petitioner as a possible suspect in the Johnson murders involved in this case, but the record does not disclose how the police developed that lead or whether the lead was from a reliable source. (Appendix "B")

At 10:30 a.m., homicide Detectives Ness and Jasler first became aware that defendant had been arrested in the sandwich shop incident. (Appendix "B") They arrived at the jail, read defendant his Miranda rights, and began to question him. (Appendix "B", p. 2) When this questioning turned to the murders of Kenn and Noel Johnson, defendant asked to speak to an attorney, clearly invoking his Miranda rights. According to the testimony of the defendant, he contacted an attorney, told the attorney he was being charged with aggravated battery and was ready to make his bond, and told him he was being questioned regarding a murder. (Tr. Vol. IV, p. 675) The attorney advised him not to talk to the officers, and made an appointment for the defendant to come to his office on Monday morning. (Tr. Vol. IV, p. 721)

The detectives spoke to the attorney, and apparently agreed not to question the defendant further, but received the attorney's consent to take physical evidence such as fingernail scrapings and photographs. (Tr. Vol. IV, p. 578, p. 1106; Brief in Chief, p. 6)

Despite this agreement, defendant was questioned about the Johnson murder scene by the officer taking his fingernail scrapings who had been present at the investigation of that scene. While this evidence was taken, the homicide detectives "learned" that the body of Carol Gilbert, defendant's wife, was found in the Gilbert home. The opinion in Gilbert I does not say how this evidence was "learned," nor whether the source of the information was reliable. The homicide detectives, upon next seeing Gilbert, told him they had this information, and told him "the ballgame is up," and that sooner or later defendant would have to do something. Defendant then told the detectives if they would leave him alone for an hour, he would talk to them on their return. The opinion

states that "murder" charges were filed against the defendant at 1:30 p.m., about the time of this exchange. The opinion does not say which murder or murders defendant was then charged with.

At about 2:30 p.m., the detectives returned and took Gilbert to an interview room at the jail. Defendant stated that he should call his attorney. When the detectives indicated that he could use the telephone, defendant responded that the attorney would advise him to say nothing. Despite this invocation of the right to counsel, the detectives proceeded to question the defendant. Gilbert confessed to two murders which the police were unaware had occurred.

Gilbert was then moved to the police station, where he again stated that he should call his attorney. When the detective again offered the telephone to defendant, he made the same response that his attorney would advise him to say nothing. The detectives continued the questioning, and defendant confessed to the killing of his wife, the Johnsons, Barbara McMullen, and two other people.

These confessions were introduced against defendant in Gilbert I (Barbara McMullen), Gilbert II (Carol Gilbert), and the present case, the killing of the Johnsons. In each of the earlier cases, defendant was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. He did not appeal those convictions beyond the State Supreme Court level. In this case, the confession was again introduced against the defendant, and he was convicted and sentenced to death.

Each of the New Mexico Supreme Court opinions refers to the findings of fact and conclusions of Gilbert I. In Gilbert I defendant challenged the admission of the confessions because they resulted from his illegal detention. He pointed to the delay between 9:30 a.m., when he was ready and able to post his bond for aggravated battery, and 1:30 p.m., when he was charged with murder. He challenges this detention, both in Gilbert I and here, as lacking in probable cause.

In the opinion in Gilbert I, the New Mexico Supreme Court held that probable cause for the detention existed. The court based this determination solely on these facts as noted in that opinion: (1) That the police "received information on January 18 that defendant had been in the Johnson home the night Kenn and Noel Johnson were murdered"; and (2) That the incident leading to Defendant's arrest was "somewhat bizarre," based on the facts that defendant was wearing "combat fatigues," carrying "many rounds of live ammunition and a rifle" when arrested.

Gilbert I does not state any more about the "information" that defendant was in the Johnson house on the night of the murder. Specifically, it contains no facts regarding the source of this information, its reliability, its credibility, its detail, or any facts regarding the information or the informant. The facts regarding the circumstances of the aggravated battery incident are totally unrelated to any of the charges of murder. The court does not explain how the "bizarre" nature of that incident contributes to the probable cause to believe that defendant had committed murder.

The court also notes that the police learned that the body of Carol Gilbert was found in the Gilbert home "soon after" the defendant contacted his attorney. That time must have been after the questioning began at 10:30. The court states that this fact established probable cause to detain defendant for a third murder. The court does not say how this information legitimizes the detention for more than an hour before it was received. The court also does not cite any further information regarding the finding of Carol Gilbert's body, such as the reliability of the source or the credibility of the informant.

III. THE APPEAL

On appeal, the petitioner contended that the confession secured by the police was the result of an unlawful detention because he was prepared to post bond at 9:30 a.m. on the date of his arrest for assault when the police, without probable cause, detained him and began

questioning him for murders with which he was not charged and of which the police had no probable cause to suspect him. (Brief in Chief, p. 15) He claimed that this four hour detention from the time he was ready to bond out at 9:30 to 1:30 when he was arrested for the murders involved in his three convictions was in violation of his right, under the Fourth Amendment, to be free of unreasonable seizure or restraint of his person. (Brief in Chief, pp. 15-16)

Defendant argued that, derivative evidence, whether direct or indirect, must be suppressed when obtained as the result of illegal police conduct. Id. at 17. And evidence of confessions which have been obtained as the result of arrest without probable cause must be suppressed as "fruits of the poisonous tree," absent attenuation or intervening circumstances. Id. at 17.

Relying on the rationale expressed in petitioner's two prior murder convictions, the Supreme Court held that no error was committed with regard to admitting petitioner's confession. (slip opinion at p. 2) In Gilbert I, the New Mexico Supreme Court held that there was no illegal detention because the police had probable cause to make an arrest at 9:30 a.m. when defendant was detained. But the court does not state what information was sufficient to amount to probable cause when the only information the police had at that point was that defendant had been in the Johnson home the day of the murder. Nor does the court explain how it concludes that this was probable cause without first establishing that the information the police had was reliable.

III. ARGUMENT FOR ALLOWANCE OF THE WRIT OF CERTIORARI

The facts in this case establish that at 9:30 a.m. on January 19, 1980, the police were prepared to release defendant on bond on the charge of aggravated assault committed at the sandwich shop on the night of January 18, 1980. Throughout the trial in this case and the prior trials, petitioner has contended that from 9:30 a.m. when he was about to be released on bond, the police did not have probable cause to arrest or otherwise detain him.

The New Mexico Supreme Court's opinion in Gilbert I held that the police had probable cause to arrest petitioner by the morning of January 19, 1980, because the police somehow had developed that petitioner had been at the Johnsons' home prior to the murder. However, the state supreme court does not state the rationale for its conclusion that Petitioner's possible presence at the Johnsons' home would have risen to the level of probable cause to arrest or to refuse to allow petitioner to post bond on the totally unrelated charge upon which he had been held.

Throughout all proceedings in this case, petitioner has argued that the facts involved here were governed by Dunaway v. New York, 442 U.S. 200 (1979), in which this Court held that seizure of a defendant by taking him involuntarily to a police station for questioning merely because the police had a reasonable suspicion that he possessed intimate knowledge about a serious and unsolved crime violated the defendant's rights under the Fourth Amendment. Any confession given by defendant after the arrest without probable cause tainted the confession subsequently given by him even after an otherwise proper Miranda warning. Such tainted confession was inadmissible where there were no intervening events which broke the connection between the illegal detention and the defendant's confession.

Since defendant's trial, this Court has decided Taylor v. Alabama, U.S. ____, 102 S.Ct. 2665 (1982) which has reasserted the principles enunciated in Dunaway and in Brown v. Illinois, 422 U.S. 590 (1975). In Taylor, the same problem presented in this case and in Dunaway was again before the Court. Taylor had been arrested without a warrant or probable cause. The sole basis for detaining defendant was an uncorroborated informant's tip. Taylor was taken to the police station, given his Miranda warnings on various occasions and allowed to meet with his girlfriend and a friend. Six hours later he confessed to the robbery which led to his conviction and appeal. The Alabama Court of Appeals reversed the conviction, holding that the confession should not have been admitted. The Alabama Supreme Court reversed the Court of

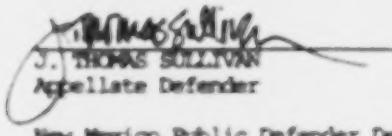
Appeals. This Court granted defendant's petition for writ of certiorari and, after review, held that Dunaway was controlling in spite of the state's contention that the six hour interval between the illegal detention and the confession, combined with the Miranda warnings, the visit by defendant's girlfriend and the absence of flagrant behavior by the police attenuated or intervened to break the connection between the illegal detention and the defendant's confession.

Here the detention of petitioner was based on nothing more than the belief of the police that defendant had been at the Johnson home before the murder. Petitioner respectfully submits that this vague suspicion of the police does not rise to the level of probable cause to detain defendant. The detention deprived petitioner of his right, under the Eighth Amendment, to be released on reasonable bond and his right, under the Fourth Amendment, to be free of seizure on less than probable cause. The only possible conclusion is that the detention, with these facts, tainted the subsequent confession as the fruit of the poisonous tree. See, Wong Sun v. United States, 371 U.S. 471 (1963). The state failed to carry its burden of proving that the confession had been purged of the taint of illegal arrest and was thus admissible.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, William Wayne Gilbert respectfully petitions this Court to issue its writ of certiorari and review the judgment below.

Respectfully submitted,


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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
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WILLIAM WAYNE GILBERT,

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No.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

Respondent.

APPENDIX A

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

Plaintiff-Appellee.

3

No. 13,683

WILLIAM WAYNE GILBERT.

Defendant-Appellant.

APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF BERNALILLO COUNTY

Richard B. Traub, District Judge

D'Angelo, McCarty & Vigil
Catherine Baker Stetson
Albuquerque, NM

for Application:

Paul Bardacke, Attorney General
Anthony Tupler, Assistant Attorney General
Santa Fe, NM

for Acceptance

Janet Clow, Chief Public Defender
Martha A. Daly
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Amicus Curiae

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OPINION

STOWERS, J.

Defendant William Wayne Gilbert was tried by jury and convicted in the District Court of Bernalillo County for two counts of kidnapping in the first degree with firearm enhancement, two counts of criminal sexual penetration in the second degree with firearm enhancement, and two counts of first degree murder with aggravating circumstances. The victims of the crimes charged were Kenn and Noel Johnson. For the murder of Kenn Johnson the jury found the aggravating circumstance of NMSA 1978, Section 31-20A-(B) (Repl.Pamp.1981). For the murder of Noel Johnson the jury found the aggravating circumstances of NMSA 1978, Sections 31-20A-(B) and (G) (Repl.Pamp.1981). The jury unanimously agreed that Defendant be sentenced to death for each of the three aggravating circumstances. Defendant was sentenced to eighteen years plus one year on each count of kidnapping, and nine years plus one year on each count of criminal sexual penetration. These sentences were to run consecutively. Based on the jury's finding of aggravating circumstances, Defendant was sentenced to death for each count of first degree murder.

Several of the issues raised have been settled in other opinions from this Court, but in the interest of completeness we will dispose of all points raised in this appeal.

CONFESION

Failure to Suppress Defendant's Confession.

Defendant was arrested on January 19, 1980, following an incident involving gunfire at the American Sandwich Shop in Albuquerque. Later that day Defendant confessed to six murders including those of Kenn and Noel Johnson. The chronology of events, Defendant's claims, and our decisions on the issues are set out in detail in State v. Gilbert, 98 N.M. 530, 650 P.2d 818 (1982). In that case

1 Defendant appealed from his conviction for the murder of Barbara McMullen and
2 raised an issue identical to his first point of appeal in the present case. We again
3 hold that no error was committed with regard to admitting Defendant's confes-
4 sion, and we adopt the recitation of facts and our rationale as set out in State v.
5 Gilbert, id., and State v. Gilbert, 99 N.M. 316, 657 P.2d 1163 (1982). See also
6 Oregon v. Bradshaw, ____ U.S. ___, 103 S.Ct. 2830, ____ L.Ed.2d ____ (1983).

7 Trial Court's Refusal to Instruct the Jury that the Truth of Exculpatory
8 Matter in Defendant's Confession must be Presumed Unless Refuted.

9 Defendant asserts that parts of the confession admitted into evidence
10 constituted exculpatory matters, the truth of which must be presumed unless
11 refuted by the State. The trial court allowed Defendant's statement to be
12 admitted, but ruled that the State was not bound to accept the truth of the entire
13 statement. By relying on statements indicating that he "suffered from an
14 irresistible urge to rape and kill," Defendant misconceives what constitutes
15 exculpatory evidence. Exculpatory evidence is evidence reasonably tending to
16 negate guilt. State v. Gonzales, 95 N.M. 636, 624 P.2d 1033 (Ct.App.1981). The
17 allegedly exculpatory statements concerning urges suffered by Defendant are
18 inconsistent with other portions of his confession. Furthermore, they constitute
19 neither a complete defense nor sufficient basis to establish an insanity defense.
20 Neither the State nor the jury must accept Defendant's statements or testimony,
21 in view of all the evidence in the case. See State v. Lopez, 79 N.M. 282, 442 P.2d
22 594 (1968); see also State v. Vigil, 87 N.M. 345, 533 P.2d 578 (1975) (jury not
23 bound to accept Defendant's statements as true). The trial court correctly
24 refused the instruction.

25 JURY

26 The "Witherspoon Doctrine" and the Failure to Remove Jurors for Cause.

27 Defendant contends that the trial court's automatic exclusion for cause of
28 potential jurors based on their views of capital punishment was error. First, such

1 automatic exclusions violate the equal protection clause of the United States
2 Constitution and the New Mexico Constitution, see U.S. CONST. amend. XIV, § 1;
3 N.M. Const., art. II, § 18, by arbitrarily singling out capital cases as the only cases
4 in which the State is permitted to exclude veniremen on the bases of their views
5 on punishment. Second, because the jury that convicts a defendant also decides
6 his sentence, see NMSA 1978, §§ 31-18-14 through 31-18-21 (Repl.Pamp.1981)
7 (Criminal Sentencing Act), the automatic exclusion of veniremen who are not
8 "death qualified" forces the defendant to face an unrepresentative jury not only
9 for his sentencing but also for determining his guilt or innocence. Third, studies
10 indicate that a "death-qualified" jury is conviction prone.

11 As Defendant does not contend that any particular juror was improperly
12 disqualified from sitting in this case, we view his argument as a general
13 constitutional attack on the very process of death qualifying. This Court
14 previously has answered adversely to Defendant the issues he raises. State v.
15 Trujillo, 99 N.M. 251, 657 P.2d 107 (1982); see also State v. Hutchinson, 99 N.M.
16 616, 661 P.2d 1315 (1983).

17 A review of the record reveals that the trial court in this case correctly
18 followed constitutional and statutory requirements in conducting the death qual-
19 ification of the jury in defendant's trial. Adams v. Texas, 448 U.S. 38 (1980);
20 Witherspoon v. Illinois, 391 U.S. 510 (1968). Death qualification, properly
21 conducted, is not grounds for reversal. State v. Trujillo.

22 Trial Court's Failure to Dismiss for Cause a Prospective Juror Who was in
23 Contact with Defendant's Former Father-in-law.

24 Defendant asserts error by the trial court in refusing his challenge for cause
25 of a venireman who worked with Defendant's former father-in-law at Sandia
26 Laboratories. The venireman described the relationship as strictly casual, and
27 stated that he was not aware of circumstances regarding Defendant's former
28 father-in-law's family. We have reviewed the entire voir dire of this venireman

1 and find no indication that he would have been less than fair, unbiased, and
2 impartial. The trial court's discretion in excusing a juror for cause is reviewed
3 solely for manifest error or a clear abuse of that discretion. State v. Martinez, 93
4 N.M. 445, 623 P.2d 365 (1981); State v. Burrus, 38 N.M. 462, 35 P.2d 285 (1934).
5 We do not find that the trial court abused its discretion.

6 Trial Court's Refusal to Excuse for Cause Two Accepted Jurors.

7 Defendant asserts that the trial court erred in failing to dismiss two jurors
8 for cause because of the possibility that those two jurors had overheard a
9 conversation between two veniremen in which at least one or both of the two
10 veniremen indicated a belief that Gilbert was guilty. It is uncontested that the
11 trial court questioned the two jurors and that both denied hearing any such
12 conversation. Defendant presented no evidence to indicate that the jurors heard
13 such a conversation. The trial court did not abuse its discretion. See State v.
14 Martinez, 93 N.M. 445, 623 P.2d 365 (1981); State v. Padilla, 91 N.M. 451, 375
15 P.2d 960 (Ct.App.1978).

16 Trial Court's Excusal and Subsequent Reseating of a Potential Juror.

17 Defendant argues that the trial court erred in excusing and subsequently
18 reseating a prospective juror on the final jury selection list. During voir dire, a
19 prospective juror expressed reservations about the death penalty and was then
20 excused for cause. Defendant objected under the Witherspoon doctrine. See
21 Witherspoon v. Illinois, 391 U.S. 510 (1968). Later, the same prospective juror was
22 summoned by the trial court, questioned further and reseated on the final
23 prospective juror list. Defendant objected and now claims that such a procedure
24 could engender confusion in the prospective juror's mind and thereby deny
25 Defendant a fair trial. In final jury selection, regular and alternate jurors were
26 selected before the prospective juror's number was reached.

27 The trial court explained to the prospective juror why she had been recalled.
28

1
2 The juror received the explanations and admonitions given to all the other
3 prospective jurors. We do not find that the trial court abused its discretion. See
4 State v. Martinez, 95 N.M. 445, 623 P.2d 565 (1981); State v. Padilla.

5 Trial Court's Dismissal of a Seated Juror.

6 During the course of the trial the court received information that one of the
7 seated jurors was schizophrenic, suffered from seizures and was under a doctor's
8 care. The trial court informed counsel for both sides, and proceeded to
9 investigate the matter by consultation with the juror's attending physician. The
10 doctor considered the juror to be "flaky" and strongly recommended the juror's
11 recusal as being in the best interest of the juror. The trial court excused the juror
12 and Defendant objected without stating any reasons.

13 We find neither prejudice to the defendant, nor an abuse of discretion on the
14 part of the trial court. See State v. Padilla; cf. State v. Gallegos, 88 N.M. 487,
15 542 P.2d 332 (Ct.App.), cert. denied, 89 N.M. 6, 546 P.2d 71 (1975) (trial court's
16 duty to see that an accused is tried by a properly qualified jury). The trial court
17 did not err in dismissing this juror.

18 PROCEDURE

19 Trial Court's Refusal to Quash the Indictment Because of the Nature and
20 Manner of the Presentation of Evidence to the Grand Jury.

21 Defendant alleges that the District Attorney failed to present certain
22 evidence regarding Defendant's mental state and evidence regarding Defendant's
23 state of intoxication at the grand jury proceedings. Neither transcripts nor tapes
24 of the grand jury proceedings have been included in the appellate record for
25 review by this Court. Defendant has the obligation to ensure that a proper
26 appellate record is provided to this Court for review of alleged errors. State v.
27 Perez, 95 N.M. 262, 620 P.2d 1287 (1980). This Court cannot review matters
28 outside the record. Id.; State v. Smith, 92 N.M. 333, 591 P.2d 664 (1979).

Defendant also alleges prejudicial remarks by the District Attorney at the

1 grand jury proceedings. Defendant claims that the State improperly referred to
2 the widespread publicity of this case and widened the scope of the grand jury
3 inquiry to include considerations of other alleged homicides, which were not the
4 subject of the present case. Portions of the grand jury proceedings were read into
5 the record by defense counsel and therefore made a part of the appellate record.
6 However, it is apparent from ~~these~~ selected portions that the State was careful to
7 advise the grand jury that they should consider only the question of a crime
8 involving the homicides of Kenn and Noel Johnson. This conduct is not so
9 prejudicial as to vitiate the indictment. Cf. State v. Saliz, 92 N.M. 776, 595 P.2d
10 414 (Ct.App.1979) (prosecutor's comment to grand jury regarding dismissal of
11 defendant's previous indictment not inherently prejudicial).

12 Trial Court's Refusal to Compel Election and Refusal to Direct a Verdict
13 Based on Insufficient Evidence to Support the Kidnapping Charges.

14 Defendant was charged with two counts of kidnapping and two counts of
15 criminal sexual penetration. Defendant asserts that the trial court erred by not
16 requiring the State either to elect between or merge the separate counts of
17 kidnapping and criminal sexual penetration. Defendant further asserts that there
18 was insufficient evidence to establish the offense of kidnapping and that the trial
19 court erred in not directing a verdict on the kidnapping counts.

20 Although Defendant claims that he moved to sever counts and to compel an
21 election by pretrial motions, the pretrial motions did not raise the questions
22 Defendant now argues. To the extent that Defendant relies upon his motion for a
23 directed verdict on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence to support
24 the kidnapping charges, the transcript of proceedings concerning said motion does
25 not show that the question now raised was raised in the motion for a directed
26 verdict. The question raised in this issue is therefore not properly before this
27 Court. NMSA 1978, Crim., Child.Ct., Dom.Rel. & W/C App.R. 308 (Repl.Pamp.
28 1983); see NMSA 1978 Crim., Child.Ct., Dom.Rel. & W/C App.R. 301(a)(4)

1 (Repl.Pamp.1981); State v. Day, 94 N.M. 753, 617 P.2d 142, cert. denied, 449 U.S.
2 860 (1980).

3 Trial Court's Denial of Defendant's Request to Exclude Consideration of the
4 Death Penalty as to the Felony Murder Alternatives of the Two Counts of First
5 Degree Murder.

6 This contention is without merit. In New Mexico a felony murder cannot
7 become a potential death penalty offense unless the felony in question is
8 enumerated in NMSA 1978, Section 31-20A-3 (Repl.Pamp.1981). Defendant
9 engaged upon specific felonies with the concomitant intent to murder the victims
10 toward or at the conclusion of the underlying felonies. § 31-20A-3(B). To claim
11 that he therefore is less culpable, warranting a less severe sanction of the law, is
12 illogical. We find New Mexico's Capital Punishment Statutes, NMSA 1978,
13 Sections 31-20A-1 through 31-20A-6 (Repl.Pamp.1981) to the extent they permit
14 the death penalty to be imposed for felony murder committed in the course of
15 certain specific felonies and with intent to kill in the commission of such felonies,
16 constitutionally sound. Cf. Culberson v. State, 379 So.2d 499 (Miss. 1980), cert. denied,
17 449 U.S. 986 (1980).

18 HEARSAY AND PHOTOGRAPHS

19 Admission of Testimony Regarding Kenn Johnson's Arrest on Charge of
20 Possession of Marijuana.

21 Defendant asserts that the trial court allowed into evidence testimony that
22 was inadmissible hearsay. On cross-examination of a State witness, Defendant
23 created the impression that Kenn Johnson had a felony conviction. When the
24 State attempted to rebut that implication through the testimony of Johnson's
25 mother, Defendant objected. Mrs. Johnson had begun to relate what she had
26 learned from a telephone conversation with her son about his 1974 arrest. Defen-
27 dant objected on grounds of hearsay and no personal knowledge. The jury was
28 excused, and proffer was made. The trial court inquired whether the defense had
conducted an investigation as to the truth of the 1974 incident. As the defense

1. had not, the trial court ruled that the information should go to the jury since
2. Defendant had left the impression it was a felony conviction. A defendant cannot
3. be heard to complain on appeal that he was prejudiced by evidence which he
4. introduced into the case. State v. Smith, 92 N.M. 333, 591 P.2d 664 (1979).

5. Mrs. Johnson then testified concerning the circumstances surrounding the
6. arrest. No specific evidence was adduced as to whether the conviction was a
7. felony or a misdemeanor. On cross-examination Mrs. Johnson acknowledged that
8. Kenn Johnson was convicted for possession of marijuana, but the degree was never
9. specified.

10. Even assuming arguendo that the trial court erred in permitting Mrs.
11. Johnson to testify concerning the telephone call, Defendant establishes no
12. prejudice to his case. See NMSA 1978, Evid.R. 103(a) (Repl.Pamp.1983); Proper v.
13. Mowry, 90 N.M. 710, 568 P.2d 236 (Ct.App.1977). Error, if any, was harmless
14. beyond any doubt. See State v. Muniz, 95 N.M. 415, 622 P.2d 1035 (1981); State v.
15. Moore, 94 N.M. 303, 612 P.2d 1314 (1980); see also Chapman v. California, 386
16. U.S. 18 (1967).

17. Admission Into Evidence of Photographs of the Two Victims.

18. Defendant complains that the trial court erred in admitting "numerous gory
19. and inflammatory photographs of Kenn and Noel Johnson" despite substantial
20. testimony concerning the crime scene. We have reviewed both the photographs
21. and the related portions of the record and find that the trial court was especially
22. careful to admit only those photographs that served to explain, illustrate, or
23. corroborate the testimony of the witnesses concerning the scene of the crime and
24. the wounds of the victims. Photographs are relevant and admissible for the
25. purpose of clarifying and illustrating testimony. State v. Hutchinson, 99 N.M.
26. 616, 661 P.2d 1315 (1983); State v. Upton, 60 N.M. 203, 290 P.2d 440 (1955). The
27. photographs were properly admitted. State v. Stephens, 93 N.M. 368, 600 P.2d
28.

1 820 (1979); State v. Noble, 90 N.M. 360, 563 P.2d 1153 (1977); see State v. Garcia,
2 663 P.2d 60 (Utah 1983).

3 CHEMICAL TESTING

4 Trial Court's Denial of the Motion to Dismiss the Charge of Criminal Sexual
5 Penetration or in the Alternative, to Exclude the State's Evidence Relating to
6 Tests Done on a Wooden Spoon.

7 Defendant claims the trial court erred in failing to exclude evidence of a
8 chemical test for the presence of acid phosphotase on a wooden spoon alleged to
9 have been used by Defendant in the commission of criminal sexual penetration.
10 Defendant claims that because washings from the spoon became contaminated and
11 were discarded, the actual evidence was lost. Defendant argues that he was
12 therefore denied due process and the right to confrontation. The trial court
13 ordered that the defense be allowed to perform independent tests of the spoon,
14 but denied the motion to dismiss or to preclude evidence or testimony relating to
the tests performed earlier by the State.

15 The factors to consider in determining whether deprivation of evidence is
16 reversible error are set forth in State v. Chouinard, 96 N.M. 638, 634 P.2d 680
17 (1981), in which this Court adopted the three-part test devised earlier in State v.
18 Lovato, 94 N.M. 730, 732, 617 P.2d 169, 171 (Ct.App.1980):

- 19 1) The State either breached some duty or intentionally
20 deprived the defendant of evidence;
21 2) The improperly 'suppressed' evidence must have been
material; and
22 3) The suppression of this evidence prejudiced the de-
fendant.

23 State v. Chouinard, 96 N.M. at 661, 634 P.2d at 683 (citations omitted).

24 None of these factors are present here. Any alleged materiality was
25 insignificant when considered against Defendant's confession that he compelled
26 Noel Johnson to penetrate herself sexually with the shaft end of the wooden spoon
27 while he watched. Defendant asserts prejudice, but the mere claim of prejudice is
28 insufficient to establish it. State v. Smith, 92 N.M. 533, 591 P.2d 664 (1979).

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We find that the trial court did not err in denying the motion to dismiss or in allowing admission of the State's evidence relating to tests done on the wooden spoon.

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Trial Court's Admission of Expert Testimony Regarding Results of Chemical Testing.

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An expert witness testified about the chemical testing for acid phosphatase. In response to Defendant's questions on cross-examination, the witness stated that the positive or negative cutoffs were established by statistical data and as such were not opinion but fact. Defendant moved that this testimony be stricken as invading the province of the jury and going to matters beyond the expertise of the witness. The trial court then allowed the State to further question the witness concerning what parts of his testimony were opinion and what parts dealt with facts. The expert testified that the results of the testing were facts, but that what the figures meant was a matter of his expert opinion. On further cross-examination the witness testified as to matters of his opinion. Defendant asserts that the trial court abused its discretion in not striking inadmissible testimony. Defendant further asserts that the trial court neither cautioned the jury nor gave any sort of curative instruction.

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The admission of expert testimony or other scientific evidence is within the sound discretion of the trial court and will not be reversed absent a showing of the abuse of that discretion. State v. Chouinard, 96 N.M. 634, 634 P.2d 680 (1981). In this case the State was able to rehabilitate the witness, and we do not see that the court abused its discretion in refusing to strike his testimony. Defendant did not request the trial court to caution the jury or give a curative instruction. The trial court is not to be faulted for failing to do what it has not been asked to do. State v. Martinez, 97 N.M. 316, 639 P.2d 603 (Ct.App.1982); State v. Vallejos, 89 N.M. 23, 546 P.2d 871 (Ct.App.1976).

1.)
2. INSANITY DEFENSE
3.)

4. Trial Court's Denial of Motion for Bifurcation of Defendant's Trial on the
5. Issues of Sanity and Guilt or Innocence.
6.)

7. Defendant advances several reasons why his trial should have been bifur-
8. cated. He asserts that the joinder of two phases of the trial prejudiced him by
9. limiting his right to present different, though interlocking defenses. Defendant
10. further argues that a single trial which considers both the guilt or innocence and
11. insanity is a violation of his due process rights under the Fifth and Fourteenth
12. Amendments to the United States Constitution and Article II, Section 18 of the
13. New Mexico Constitution and that it would violate his privilege against self-
14. incrimination under the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution and
15. under Article II, Section 15 of the New Mexico Constitution. Defendant contends
16. that the jury could not reasonably be expected to set aside inculpatory material in
17. his statements and his prejudicial prior conduct and limit this to the issue of
18. Defendant's mental state.
19.)

20. The reasons advanced are without merit. There was no proper basis for
21. either an insanity issue or an insanity instruction. Furthermore, Defendant
22. presented no evidence of insanity in his case in chief. The trial court properly
23. followed the applicable Rules of Criminal Procedure. See NMSA 1978, Crim.P.R.
24. 40 (Repl.Pamp.1980).
25.)

26. Trial Court's Failure to Stop the State from Adopting a Position Contrary to
27. that which it Previously had Maintained.
28.)

29. In his opening statement, Defendant claimed that he would establish that he
30. killed Kenn and Noel Johnson in self-defense during an aborted drug transaction.
31. This remained Defendant's theory of the case until the State introduced into
32. evidence Defendant's statements that he was at times seized by an uncontrollable
33. urge to kill and rape. Defendant initially objected to the admission of these
34. statements on the grounds that they constituted evidence of character and were
35.)

1 therefore in violation of the New Mexico Rules of Evidence. See NMSA 1978,
2 Evid.R. 404(a) (Repl.Pamp.1983). The State then took the position that this
3 statement of irresistible urge to rape and kill was admissible as proof of motive
4 and intent. See NMSA 1978, Evid.R. 404(b) (Repl.Pamp.1983). Defendant
5 withdrew his objection to the evidence and subsequently conceded that he
6 suffered from an irresistible urge to rape and kill and that this was the motive for
7 the crime. At this point, Defendant abandoned his self-defense theory. There-
8 after, Defendant introduced no evidence tending to establish the defense asserted
9 in his opening statement, and no self-defense instruction was tendered. Defen-
10 dant now asserts that he relied to his detriment on the position that an irresistible
11 urge to rape and kill was the motive for the crime. Because of this reliance, he
12 abandoned his theory of self-defense.

13 A review of the record reveals that Defendant abandoned all objections
14 other than those made at pretrial to admission of his statements. This would
15 include the present contention that Defendant was prejudiced by the State's
16 adoption of a position contrary to that which it previously had maintained.
17 Furthermore, Defendant's trial tactics do not provide him a basis for relief in this
18 appeal. State v. Gillihan, 85 N.M. 514, 514 P.2d 33 (1973); see State v.
19 Hutchinson, 99 N.M. 616, 661 P.2d 1315 (1983).

20 Trial Court's Refusal to Submit the Requested Insanity Instruction to the
21 Jury.

22 Defendant refers this Court to the following excerpt from his confession,
23 which was admitted into evidence:

24 I just "flip out," and when I do, I kill. Then I rape. Thank
25 God it doesn't happen a great deal. But that's just the way
it is. I get this urge that's in the adrenalin. I can't stop it.
I can't control it. I try.

26 Based on this statement, Defendant alleges that the trial court erred in failing to
27 instruct the jury on the defense of insanity. Defendant asserts or cites no other
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1 evidence as grounds for the insanity defense. The trial court found no basis in the
2 evidence for an insanity instruction, and we have found none. The trial court's
3 ruling was correct. See State v. Hartley, 90 N.M. 488, 565 P.2d 658 (1977)
4 (setting forth the essential elements of an insanity defense).

5 CONSTITUTIONALITY OF NEW MEXICO'S CAPITAL PUNISHMENT STATUTES

6 Defendant challenges the constitutionality of New Mexico's capital punishment
7 statutes, NMSA 1978, Sections 31-20A-1 through 31-20A-6
8 (Repl.Pamp.1981), on six grounds. The New Mexico Public Defender Department
9 also submitted a brief of *amicus curiae* challenging the statutes' constitutionality.

10 A. Defendant first asserts that the capital punishment statutes are
11 unconstitutional because they neither require any specific finding by the jury on
12 mitigating circumstances nor provide any standard by which the jury determines
13 that the aggravating circumstances outweigh the mitigating circumstances. This
14 Court has already decided this issue adverse to Defendant. State v. Garcia,
15 N.M. ___, 664 P.2d 969, cert. denied, ___ U.S. ___, 103 S.Ct. 2464, ___ L.Ed.2d
16 ___ (1983). See Gray v. Lucas, 677 F.2d 1086 (5th Cir.1982).

17 B. Defendant next asserts that the capital punishment statutes impermissibly
18 require him to carry the burden of proof and the risk of nonpersuasion at the
19 sentencing phase of trial. Defendant argues that if the evidence is inconclusive,
20 or if defense counsel does not or cannot present the evidence effectively, the
21 defendant must be put to death. We are not persuaded by Defendant's argument.

22 Section 31-20A-3 provides for a proceeding in which the jury must specify
23 and unanimously find beyond a reasonable doubt at least one of the aggravating
24 circumstances enumerated in Section 31-20A-5. The jury must also unanimously
25 specify that the sentence of death should be imposed pursuant to Section 31-20A-
26 2. In providing the jury the necessary guidance by which to effectuate the
27 statutes, this Court has promulgated oral and written instructions that apprise the
28

1. jury that the burden of establishing the aggravating circumstances remains at all
2. times upon the State. See NMSA 1978, UJI Crim. 39.10, 39.11, 39.14 through
3. 39.20, 39.31, 39.32 (Repl.Pamp.1982); see also State v. Garcia.

4. Defendant does not contend that the instructions as given were improper in
5. any particular. Rather, Defendant asserts the constitutional invalidity of the New
6. Mexico capital punishment statutes on the grounds that this law requires him to
7. assume the burden of proof and the risk of non-persuasion. Defendant's
8. contention that if he presents no mitigating circumstances or presents them
9. poorly, this essentially condemns him to a mandatory death is without merit.
10. Both the burden of proof and the burden of final persuasion rest squarely upon the
11. State. See Gray v. Lucas.

12. C. We have considered Defendant's claim that the jury has unlimited and
13. unrestrained discretion during the sentencing phase of the trial. We find his
14. argument without merit. Under New Mexico's statutes, a defendant is afforded
15. substantial constitutional safeguards by the limitation on the aggravating cir-
16. cumstances as set forth in Section 31-20A-5, and the virtually unlimited mitigat-
17. ing circumstances provided for in Section 31-20A-6. See Eddings v. Oklahoma,
18. 435 U.S. 104 (1982); Lockett v. Ohio, 438 U.S. 586 (1978).

19. D. Defendant claims that the New Mexico statutes are unconstitutional
20. because the provisions requiring a bifurcated trial on the issues of guilt and
21. sentencing operate to deny due process of law and equal protection. In essence,
22. Defendant claims that once the jury had convicted him of the criminal offenses,
23. the jury was biased and was not able fairly and impartially to weigh the evidence
24. for and against the death penalty.

25. The legislative mandate is that "all evidence admitted at the trial shall be
26. considered and additional evidence may be presented as to the circumstances of
27. the crime and as to any aggravating or mitigating circumstances." NMSA 1978, §
28.

31-20A-1(C) (Repl.Pamp.1981). Indeed, liberal admission of evidence for consideration by the sentencing authority is necessary for a just result. As the United States Supreme Court has stated, "[w]e think it desirable for the jury to have as much information before it as possible when it makes the sentencing decision." Gregg v. Georgia, 428 U.S. 153, 204 (1976) (citation omitted). Firsthand observation of the evidence adduced at trial provides the jury with the best information possible to make the weighty decisions involved in both guilt determination and sentencing. The bifurcated trial to one jury does not offend constitutional principles. Cf. People v. Lewis, 88 Ill.2d 129, 58 Ill.Dec. 895, 430 N.E.2d 1346 (1981).

E. Defendant claims that the mitigating circumstances relating to a defendant's having "no significant history of prior criminal activity," NMSA 1973, § 31-20A-6(A) (Repl.Pamp.1981), is unconstitutionally vague and indefinite. Amicus argues that arbitrary and capricious sentencing will occur because this mitigating circumstance fails in objectivity. We disagree. We are not persuaded that the wording is vague and indefinite as to render Section 31-20A-6(A) unconstitutional. As the Supreme Court of Florida stated in answer to a similar contention, "[a]s to what is significant criminal activity an average man can easily look at a defendant's record, weigh traffic offenses on the one hand and armed robberies on the other, and determine which represents significant prior criminal activity." State v. Dixon, 283 So.2d 1, 9 (Fla.1973); see also People v. Lewis, 430 N.E.2d 1346 (1981); State v. Moltan, 197 Neb. 544, 250 N.W.2d 876 (1977).

F. We previously discussed Defendant's final challenge to New Mexico's capital felony sentencing act in State v. Garcia. In that case we held that the death penalty in and of itself, does not violate federal or state constitutional mandates against cruel and unusual punishment.

1. PROPORTIONALITY REVIEW

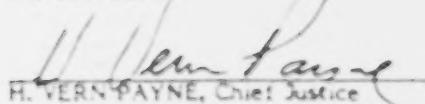
2. Although it was not raised as an issue on appeal, we have reviewed
3. Defendant's case on the grounds of excessive or disproportionate punishment,
4. following the guidelines set forth by this Court in State v. Garcia, ___ N.M.
5. ___, 664 P.2d 969, cert. denied, ___ U.S. ___, 103 S.Ct. 2464, ___ L.Ed.2d
6. ___ (1983). In comparing this case with State v. Hutchinson, 99 N.M. 616, 661
7. P.2d 1315 (1983) and State v. Simonson, S.Ct. No. 14, 637 (Filed September 23,
8. 1983), we find that Defendant's sentence of death for the murders of Kenn and
9. Noel Johnson was neither excessive nor disproportionate.

10. The judgment of the jury is therefore affirmed. This case is remanded to
11. the trial court to set the date of execution which must be not less than sixty nor
12. more than ninety days from the date of this mandate on the judgment pursuant to
13. NMSA 1978, Section 31-14-1.

14. IT IS SO ORDERED.

15. 
16. Harry E. Stowers, Jr., Justice

17. WE CONCUR:

18. 
19. H. VERN PAYNE, Chief Justice

20. 
21. WILLIAM R. FEDERIC, Justice

22. 
23. WILLIAM RIORDAN, Justice

24. DAN SOSA, JR., Senior Justice,
25. specially concurring on all issues except the issue of the imposition of death.

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SPECIALLY CONCURRING OPINION
ON ALL ISSUES EXCEPT THE ISSUE
OF THE IMPOSITION OF DEATH

SOSA, Senior Justice.

I concur with the affirmance of the defendant's convictions for the reasons stated in the majority opinion. However, I respectfully dissent on the issue of the imposition of the death sentence. I would hold that New Mexico's death penalty statute is unconstitutional and would remand this cause for the imposition of a sentence of life imprisonment for the reasons stated in my specially concurring opinion in State v. Garcia, ___ N.M. ___, 664 P.2d 969, cert. denied, ___ U.S. ___, 103 S.Ct. 2669, ___ L.Ed.2d ___ (1983).


DAN SOSA, JR., Senior Justice

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term, 1983

WILLIAM WAYNE GILBERT,
Petitioner,

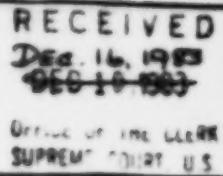
vs.

No. 1

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,
Respondent.

APPENDIX B

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term, 1983



WILLIAM WAYNE GILBERT,

Petitioner,

vs.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

Respondent.

83-5943

No.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

The undersigned attorney, on behalf of the petitioner in this case, hereby moves that William Wayne Gilbert be allowed to proceed in forma pauperis before this Court. The reasons are set forth in the attached affidavit.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Thomas Sullivan
J. THOMAS SULLIVAN

Appellate Defender

New Mexico Public Defender Department
Appellate Division
215 West San Francisco Street
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-3905

Counsel for Petitioner

83-5953

Plaintiff,

vs. 32327 Criminal

Defendant.

Defendant.

The office of the Public Defender, Second Judicial District, hereby enters its appearance as counsel for the Defendant in this cause.

Respectfully submitted,

John C. Hall
Public Defender

John C. Hall

1100 17th Street, Suite 515
Boulder, Colorado 80302

I hereby certify that I am
one of the attorneys now
employed in this District
Court to whom the Plaintiff
and myself, no other counsel
of record in this cause,
have been assigned.

John C. Hall
Attorney for Plaintiff

John C. Hall
Public Defender

1100 17th Street
Boulder, Colorado 80302

1100 17th Street

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term, 1983

WILLIAM WAYNE GILBERT,

Petitioner,

vs.

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT U.S.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

Respondent.

No.

83-5953

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
ss.
COUNTY OF SANTA FE)

I, William Wayne Gilbert, being first duly sworn according to law, depose and say in support of my motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis:

1. I am the petitioner in this case.
2. Because of my poverty, I am unable to pay the costs of this proceeding or to give security therefor.
3. My appeal in the New Mexican courts was prosecuted in forma pauperis on order of the trial court appointing the Public Defender Department to represent me. (See attached order)
4. I believe that I entitled to legal redress in this case.

William Wayne Gilbert
WILLIAM WAYNE GILBERT

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 14th day of December
1983.

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public

OFFICIAL SEAL



Abraham Silver
ABRAHAM SILVER

NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF NEW MEXICO

My Commission Expires 12-10-17

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

COUNTY OF BERNALILLO

* IN THE DISTRICT COURT

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

Plaintiff,

vs

No. 32627 - Criminal

WILLIAM WAYNE GILBERT,

Defendant

ORDER ON MOTION TO SUPPRESS
ORAL OR WRITTEN STATEMENTS OF THE DEFENDANT
AND THE SEARCH OF DEFENDANT'S PREMISES
PURSUANT TO THE CONSENT TO SEARCH

The Court has reviewed the testimony of the witnesses, exhibits, listened to the taped statement of the defendant and the supplemental report on tape of Richard Ness, reviewed the briefs of the attorneys and the cases cited therein, and finds as follows:

1. During the morning hours of Friday, January 18, 1960, the bodies of Ken and Noel Johnson were discovered in their residence, and Detective Richard Ness was dispatched to their home. After arrival and inspection of the bodies, Detective Paul Jasler was assigned to investigate the deaths.
2. The same evening a shooting incident occurred at about 10:00 p.m. at the American Sandwich Shop in which a man in army camouflage fatigues reportedly shot at the restaurant manager with a rifle and left the scene.

3. At the 10:30 p.m. briefing at Albuquerque Police Department, Officer Kenneth Fisher was told of the Sandwich Shop incident. Later that evening Fisher with Officer Clingenpeel were on patrol and were dispatched to an area near a water tower by Four Hills where a car was reported to be flashing its tail lights.

4. Fisher and Clingenpeel located the vehicle on a steep lonely hill on the mesa. They parked their vehicle about thirty yards away, and as they approached the car, they noticed that the car was similar to the one described at briefing. A man alighted from the car and said "he was glad to see us." Clingenpeel approached the vehicle on the left side and noticed a rifle in the car and said "This is the guy - there's the gun." Defendant was then patted down, rounds of ammunition were found in his jacket, and he was told that he was under arrest for Aggravated Battery at the American Sandwich Shop.

5. The defendant was escorted to the officers' patrol vehicle. He was able to walk all right even though the hill was steep. The officers noted a moderate odor of alcohol on the defendant. On the way to the patrol car the defendant said "he was cold, and he had tried to flag down the security guards at Manzano Air Force Base."

6. Clingenpeel sat on the driver's side of the patrol car, Fisher on the passenger side, and defendant in the back seat. At this time Fisher read defendant the Miranda warnings off of the card that he carries for that purpose, and defendant said that "he understood his rights" and "I believe I would

like to wait until I talk to a lawyer." Defendant then commented, not in a response to any question, "that he had fired his gun to get attention, and had put SOS with his tail lights while on the hill to get attention." Defendant was then asked why he shot up the Sandwich Shop, and replied "because I got a bad sandwich." Defendant was then asked where his fatigues were, and replied "back in the car."

7. Fisher went back to the defendant's car and searched the area around the car, and then returned to the patrol unit. The officers then proceeded to take defendant to the police station. On the way defendant asked Clingenpeel for a cigarette and was given one. Clingenpeel then asked defendant "why he had done it?" (Sandwich Shop incident). "did you have a fight with your wife?" Defendant said "She's out of town."

8. Officer Clingenpeel took Defendant to the Albuquerque Police Station about 6:30 a.m. and explained the advise of rights and waiver of rights form to defendant. Defendant said he understood his rights, read the form aloud to Clingenpeel, initialed the form alongside his enumerated rights, said he would waive his right to counsel and talk about the American Sandwich Shop incident. Defendant signed the advise of rights and waiver of rights form which is State's Exhibit 1, and proceeded to give a written statement (State's Exhibit 2) relating to the Sandwich Shop incident. Defendant signed the statement in front of Clingenpeel and the stenographer.

9. After execution of the statement Clingenpeel again asked Defendant if he had a fight with his wife and Defendant responded "she's out of town." Clingenpeel then inquired if

Defendant had anything else on his mind and Defendant responded "that he was planning to leave - to go down the freeway to get police officers' attention - planning to exit with a rifle - wish they would shoot him" or words to that effect.

10. During the time interval between Defendant's arrest and completion of his written statement at about 6:30 a.m. on January 19, 1980, Defendant appeared to Clingenpeel to be calm, cooperative, coordinated, and, except for a minor odor of alcohol, not under the influence of alcohol. Defendant was booked into the Bernalillo County Detention Center at 7:28 a.m. on the charges of Attempted Armed Robbery and Aggravated Battery. Clingenpeel discussed Defendant's bond rights with him at that time.

11. The statement given to Officer Clingenpeel and admitted as State's Exhibit 2 reflects that at the time of its execution Defendant was coherent, oriented as to time and place, had the ability to accurately recall past events, was not under any compulsion, and was acting in what he felt to be his best interests.

12. On January 19, 1980, at about 8:30 a.m. the Defendant called Eloy Duran, a local bondsman, and tried to make arrangements for his release. He sounded coherent, intelligent and normal to Mr. Duran, and gave Duran detailed information concerning his assets and ability to pay the bond fee.

13. During the 18th of January, 1980, the police had developed the name of the defendant as a possible suspect in the Johnson murders. An identification of the Defendant had been made placing the Defendant at the Johnson home the evening the Johnsons were killed.

12. On the morning of the 19th, Officer Jasler was informed of Defendant's arrest the previous evening in connection with the Sandwich Shop incident. At 10:30 a.m. on the 19th, Jasler and Sgt. Richard Ness went to the Bernalillo County Detention Center, and removed Defendant to the Albuquerque Police Department to interview him about the Johnson murders. Defendant's physical and mental condition appeared normal. Sgt. Ness read Defendant his Miranda rights again, and Defendant said he understood them. Defendant was asked if he knew the Johnsons, and he replied that he had seen them about a week ago. The police then told Defendant of the murder, and asked his whereabouts on the night of January 11th (murder night). Defendant replied "that he had been at home, no, with his wife at Luna Mansion." During this conversation, the defendant had been under the impression that he was going to be questioned about the Sandwich Shop incident. When he realized that he was being questioned about the Johnson murders, he told the officers "that he had better talk to an attorney."

13. Jasler and Ness ceased questioning the defendant at this time, and they allowed the Defendant to use a telephone to contact an attorney. Defendant tried to call several different lawyers, and finally made contact with Attorney James Brandenburg's answering service. Brandenburg returned the call to the Defendant in a short time and talked with the defendant. Brandenburg also talked to Sgt. Ness during this same conversation. Ness told Brandenburg that Defendant had been arrested on the Sandwich Shop incident, and he was seventy percent (70%) sure that Defendant was involved in the Johnson murders. Brandenburg had already been

told by Defendant that he was being questioned about the Johnson murders, and Brandenburg told Defendant not to talk to the police or anyone else about the Johnsons. Ness told Brandenburg that they were taking Defendant back to jail, but that they wanted to take Defendant's photos, fingerprints, and fingernail scrapings first. Brandenburg agreed to this. Defendant sounded coherent, articulate and intelligent to Brandenburg, and Defendant seemed to understand Brandenburg's directions not to talk to anyone.

16. Brandenburg was apparently under the impression from Defendant that he could bond out, and so he told Defendant to come in to see him at his office on Monday morning. Jasler and Ness did not question Defendant any further at this time, but took him to another room to wait for David Ramirez, of the Criminalistics Division, to take the photos, prints, and scrapings.

17. While waiting for Ramirez, Jasler and Defendant engaged in idle conversation. Jasler did not know that Defendant's wife was dead, and Defendant stated that his wife did not know of his arrest, because she was out of town until Sunday.

18. David Ramirez arrived about one-half hour later to take the photos and prints. Ramirez had not been told that Defendant was a suspect in the Johnson murders. Defendant initiated the conversation with Ramirez by asking him about his work, fingerprinting, etc. Ramirez told Defendant about being at the Johnson murder scene. Defendant asked how they had been killed, and Ramirez replied that they had been shot. The defendant

commented "hol' tacky." They also discussed whether Defendant could bond out. The defendant appeared normal to Ramirez, and not under the influence of any drugs or alcohol. Defendant spoke clearly, and Ramirez did not notice anything unusual about Defendant's condition.

19. Ramirez returned Defendant to Jasler, who, in the meantime, had found out about Carol Gilbert's death. Jasler told Defendant of his wife's death, and Defendant appeared depressed. Ness and Jasler were taking Defendant back to the jail, and Ness said, "the ball game's up, you're going to have to do something." Defendant responded, "come back in an hour and I'll talk to you." Defendant was then booked back into jail about 1:30 p.m. From 10:30 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. Defendant appeared normal, coherent, understanding, and not under the influence of alcohol or drugs to Jasler, Ness, and Ramirez. Defendant had been offered food during this period, but refused food, and only accepted several cups of coffee.

20. About 2:30 p.m. Jasler and Ness went back to the jail and took Defendant to an interview room. Ness went into the room with Defendant, and Defendant stated that before he talked, he'd better call Brandenburg and tell him. Ness responded, "There's the phone." Defendant said, "Maybe not, he'll just tell me not to say anything." Ness, "That's right." Defendant then stated to Ness that he had killed two other persons and buried them. Ness decided that it would be better to continue the interview at the police station, so they all left.

21. At the police station, there was further conversation about Defendant calling Brandenburg, and Ness told him to go ahead and use the phone if he wanted to. Defendant responded again to the affect that "Brandenburg will just tell me to keep my mouth shut."

22. The interview with Defendant ensued. Ness wanted to tape the interview and Defendant refused. The Defendant confessed to the murders of the Johnsons, Barbara McMullan, and Carol Gilbert. After completion of the first interview, Ness told Defendant he would like to tape another statement and Defendant agreed. In between the two statements Ness ordered sandwiches for the defendant, which defendant ate. The second statement is on tape and has been admitted as State's Exhibit 5.

23. In the beginning of the taped statement, Defendant acknowledges that he has talked to his attorney Jim Brandenburg who advised him of his rights, that Ness has advised him of his rights, and that Defendant asked Ness to come over and talk to him in the jail. A listening to the tape reveals Defendant has a good recall of the previous several days' events, intelligent word usage by Defendant, no obvious indication of Defendant being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, good orientation as to time and place of events, and no indication of coercion by police or unwillingness of defendant to be interrogated. The taped statement appears to be freely and voluntarily given.

24. In the evening about 6:00 p.m. on the same day and when it was dark, the Defendant accompanied Ness, Jasler and Detective Last south of town near the Albuquerque Police Department

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firing range, back in the hills near an arroyo, where Defendant points out the body of Barbara McMullan. At the scene Defendant asked "if she was decomposed yet?" Last replied "that she didn't look decomposed." Defendant was then returned to the jail.

25. Later that evening Ness called Brandenburg and told him of the days' events.

26. On Monday the 21st of January, the Defendant had agreed to take the detectives to the arrest scene to look for the .38 caliber rifle he had hid. Jasler again read Defendant his "Miranda rights" from the card and went to the arrest scene, but were unable to find the rifle. They returned to the police station. Defendant had told Jasler that the gun used to kill the Johnsons, a 357 Magnum, was in his house at Los Lunas.

27. On Monday morning, January 21st, Officers Jasler and Ness told Defendant that they intended to get a search warrant to search his house in Los Lunas for the 357 Magnum used to kill the Johnsons and the electrical cord used to strangle Barbara McMullan. The defendant said that he would sign a consent to search, if he could go along. He said he didn't want the police to tear up his house. Ness saw Defendant read the consent, which is State's Exhibit 4, and saw the Defendant sign it. At the time of signing, Defendant appeared cooperative, not depressed, and eager to go with the police. The Defendant accompanied officers to his residence and found the 357 Magnum and electrical cord used to kill Barbara McMullan for them.

18. Evidence has been introduced by persons who saw the Defendant on January 17, 18, 19 and 20th. And they give varying accounts as to their observations and opinions of Defendant's physical or mental condition at different times. i.e. tired, depressed, didn't seem normal, wouldn't talk, buzzy, nervous, confused, although the same witnesses testified that the Defendant during those days was coherent, cooperative, docile, agreeable, not violent, speech and actions okay, "like he had a few drinks or something."

19. Evidence has also been introduced establishing that Defendant had several prescriptions filled for Valium, Dalmane, and Diazepam (Valium), and that the drugs were consumed by Defendant between January 15th and his arrest during the early morning hours of January 19, 1980.

20. Conflicting psychiatric and psychological opinion testimony has been introduced by the State and Defendant as to whether or not the Defendant was suffering from an amphetamine or other toxic psychosis, and whether he was so under the influence of alcohol or drugs in any manner so as to impair his cognitive functions or judgment to the extent that his oral, written or taped statements were not the product of a rational intellect and free will, and therefore involuntary. The Court finds that the State's evidence in this regard to the effect that Defendant's judgment and cognitive functions were not so impaired is more persuasive and entitled to greater weight and credibility than the evidence of the Defendant.

21. The Court has concluded and further finds by a clear preponderance of the evidence and based upon the totality of circumstances that:

a. the defendant was not suffering from an amphetamine or other toxic psychoses at the time he made oral, taped, or written statements to the police; when he accompanied officers to Barbara McHullan's body; when he executed the consent to search; and when he accompanied officers to his home

b. during this same period, Defendant's cognitive functions and his judgment were not impaired by the use of alcohol or other drugs, and that he had the mental capacity to be conscious of what he was doing, to retain memory of his actions, and to relate with reasonable accuracy the details of his actions.

c. defendant was read his Miranda rights by Officer Fisher in the patrol car at the scene of his arrest, before giving the written statement to Clingenpeel, by Sgt. Ness before his interview on Saturday morning (19th), and on January 21st by Jasler before looking for the rifle. The Defendant had the mental capacity to, and did understand his Miranda rights at all times.

d. the statements made by the defendant, and the execution of the consent to search, were the product of a rational intellect and a free will by the defendant.

e. the defendant after having asserted his right to remain silent and to consult his attorney while in the patrol car, knowingly, voluntarily, with a rational intellect and of his own free will waived his right to remain silent and to consult with an attorney when he gave the written statement to Officer Clingenpeel.

f. the defendant after having re-asserted his right to remain silent and requesting the right to contact an attorney when being questioned by Sgt. Less on Saturday morning, did, at approximately 1:30 p.m. and thereafter, voluntarily, knowingly, and of his own free will and with a rational intellect, waive his right to remain silent and his right to assistance of counsel, and did freely and without coercion by the police officers, voluntarily consent to the giving of the oral and taped statements to Sgt. Less.

g. the defendant voluntarily, and as a product of a rational intellect and free will, executed the consent to search form and consented to the search of his residence in Los Lunas on January 31, 1981. Knowing that he had a right to refuse to consent to the search, accompanied officers to the arrest scene to search for the rifle, to the location of Barbara McAllister's body, and to his residence at Los Lunas.

h. at no time was Defendant's will overborne by the authorities.

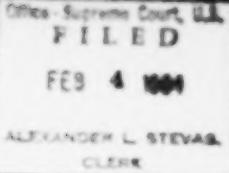
i. the only statements that should be suppressed were made in the patrol car to Officer Clingenpeel after Defendant said that "he believed he would like to wait until I talk to a lawyer." Clingenpeel then asked Defendant "Why he shot up the Sandwich Shop?", "Where were the camouflage fatigues?", "Why did he do it?", and "Did he have a fight with his wife?" Defendant's answers given in the patrol car should be suppressed.

j. Certain of the oral statements made by the Defendant were not in response to interrogation by the police, but were made by Defendant as a volunteer and should not be suppressed.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Motion to Suppress Oral or Written Statements be, and the same is hereby denied, except for the statements given to Officer Clingenpeel set out in sub-paragraph (i) above, and it is further

ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Motion to Suppress Evidence resulting from the Search of Defendant's Residence pursuant to the consent to search is hereby denied

Richard P. Tracy
Richard P. Tracy, District Judge
Division 3, Second Judicial District



No. 83-5943

IN THE
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

OCTOBER TERM, 1983

WILLIAM WAYNE GILBERT,

Petitioner,

v.

THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

Respondent.

On Petition For Writ of Certiorari
To The Supreme Court of New Mexico

RESPONDENT'S BRIEF IN OPPOSITION

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ATTORNEYS FOR RESPONDENT

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Respondent State of New Mexico pursuant to Rule 34.2 Sup. Ct.R., includes herein a Statement of the Case only to the extent necessary to correct the inaccuracies or omissions in Petitioner's Statement of the Case. Petitioner adequately sets out the other requirements of Rule 34.1, Sup. Ct. R. and they are not restated here.

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I. Statement of the Case

The Statement of the Case set out in the Petition, pages 3-6, is erroneous in several important respects. It also purports to abstract the facts from the New Mexico Supreme Court's opinion. Respondent believes it is necessary to note those factual errors. Otherwise, the Statement of the Case is, by and large, factually correct.

The trial court held two suppression hearings. The first was conducted on April 23-25, 28-29, and May 14-15, 1980. This hearing resulted in the trial court's Order of May 22, 1980, which is attached as Appendix B to the Petition. The issue of an alleged illegal detention was not raised at the first hearing. Vol. VI, 1384-1409.

A second suppression hearing was held on October 17, 1980 wherein new counsel for the Petitioner first raised the issue of illegal detention. Vol. VII, 1549-1616. After evidence and argument, the trial court found there was no showing from the new evidence that the police had improperly detained Petitioner to question him further about the homicides for which he was convicted. Vol. VII, 1615-6. This finding is not now challenged by Petitioner.

Petitioner contends that the record does not disclose how the police developed his name as a possible suspect in the Johnson murders, citing Appendix B. Pet. p.4. This aspect of the detention issue was not raised at the first suppression hearing upon which the trial court rendered the Order which is Appendix B.

However, the suppression transcripts amply disclose how Petitioner was developed as a possible suspect. The police learned of Petitioner from two witnesses who were present in the Johnson home the night of the murders. Vol. III, 480; V,

1036-40, 1043, 1046-49, 1052-54, 1057-59, 1062. They both testified they met Petitioner at the Johnson residence the night of and shortly before the murders occurred. Vol. IV, 879-80, 900. Both made tentative identifications of the Petitioner as the person they met at the Johnson residence from police photographic arrays before Petitioner was arrested. Vols. V, 1077-80, 1082; VI 1093-95. One testified he was trying to find some cocaine for Petitioner. Vol. IV, 884.

Petitioner recites that "For unspecified reasons, the police delayed the release of defendant at 9:30." Pet. p. 3. The New Mexico Supreme Court's opinion states that, "The bondsman arrived at the jail at about 9:30 a.m. but was informed by detention officials at about 10:30 a.m. that 'more charges had come up' and that defendant could not be released at that time."

State of New Mexico v. Gilbert, 98 N.M. 530, 531, 650 P.2d 814, 815 (1982).

The testimony of the bondsman was that he arrived at jail at approximately 9:30 a.m., asked for Petitioner, waited for an hour, was advised that "they" were talking to him "... And then about a quarter to twelve they (detention officials) come in and said that I couldn't bond him out because more charges had come up." Vol. VII, 1556-7. There was no testimony or other evidence of record that the police ever "delayed" the petitioner's release in order to further question him. The bondsman was unable to specifically identify the detention official who advised him of the additional charges. Vol. VII, 1556, 1559.

The bondsman testified that he never spoke with any police officers about Petitioner's bond that morning. Vol. VII, 1559. Sgt. Ness testified that he was unaware of the presence of the bondsman throughout the course of his contact with Gilbert or that he was otherwise made aware that Petitioner was prepared to bond out. Vol. VII, 1569-72. There is no record evidence that

any police officer directed the detention officials to hold up the bonding process or that additional charges had arisen. There is no record evidence that the Petitioner was not bonded out at 9:30 a.m. by police action of any kind.

At the conclusion of the second suppression hearing in October, 1980, the trial court found that the police did not hold the petitioner for purposes of interrogation knowing that a bondsman was available to obtain his release. Vol. VII, 1615-6.

Petitioner further asserts that homicide detectives Ness and Jasler arrived at the jail, read defendant his Miranda rights, and began to question him, citing Appendix "B" p.2. Pet., p. 4. Respondent State of New Mexico points out this error because it implies that Petitioner was directly questioned at the jail at the same time his bondsman was seeking his release elsewhere in the jail. This assertion is not supported by any testimony, the trial court findings or the facts recited in the Gilbert opinion. When the detectives first arrived at the jail, Petitioner was directly removed from jail and taken to the Albuquerque Police Station, where he was questioned for the first time by detectives. Vol. IV, 572-3; III, 461. The trial court noted that transfer in its findings. Pet. App. B, p.5. The Gilbert opinion also noted this transfer. 650 P.2d at 815.

Petitioner further implies that Ness and Jasler apparently agreed not to question him any further after talking to his attorney, James Brandenberg. Pet. p. 4. This contention is questionable at best. Attorney Brandenberg testified at the second suppression hearing that Sgt. Ness spoke with him briefly and said, "I won't talk to him anymore since I know that you're involved in the case." Vol. VI, 1106, 1119. This conversation occurred while Petitioner had Attorney Brandenberg on the phone. Ness denied giving Brandenberg any such assurance (that Ness would not talk to Petitioner anymore because Brandenberg was in

the case) or that any conversation of that bent even occurred. Vol. IV, 623.

Both Ness and Brandenberg testified that Ness called Brandenberg some time after Petitioner's confession because Ness wanted to let Brandenberg know that he, Ness, had not gone behind Brandenberg's back to obtain Petitioner's confession. Vol. IV, 621; Vol. VI, 1110. The trial court did not make any findings regarding this purported agreement nor was it requested to resolve this as an issue at the second suppression hearing.

Petitioner next contends that despite the foregoing agreement, he was questioned about the Johnson murder scene by the officer taking his fingernail scrapings and who had been present at the scene of the investigation. Pet. p.4. This claim is clearly erroneous. The officer was Criminalistics Detective Ramirez, who was called in by Detective Jasler to photograph and fingerprint Petitioner. Vol. III, 524-5. Ramirez was informed by either Ness or Jasler that Petitioner was arrested for a shooting incident at the American Sandwich Shop and no more. Vol. III, 526. Ramirez did not know at the time of photographing and fingerprinting Petitioner that he was suspected in the Johnson homicides which Ramirez had worked the day before. Vol. III, 527.

Petitioner engaged Ramirez in conversation about what kind of work he did. Vol. III, 528. Ramirez briefly explained his work and told Petitioner, by way of example, that he had just worked the Johnson scene "yesterday." Petitioner asked, "How were they killed;" Ramirez said they were shot. Petitioner responded that that was "tacky." Vol. III, 529. Other small talk ensued, including whether Petitioner could bond out on the sandwich shop shooting. Petitioner made no incriminating statements. Vol. III, 529-30, 532-3. Petitioner testified he did not remember any conversation with Ramirez during their

contact for photos and fingerprints. Vol. IV, 723-4. The record evidence, inclusive of Petitioner's testimony, does not support the slightest inference that Ramirez questioned Petitioner about the sandwich shop shooting or the Johnson homicides. The trial court found that Petitioner initiated conversation with Ramirez about his work, asked him how the Johnsons were killed, and talked about bond. Pet. App. B, 6-7.

Petitioner also asserts that the opinion in Gilbert I, does not demonstrate how the homicide detectives "learned" that the body of Carol Gilbert, Petitioner's wife, was found in Gilbert's home. Pet. p.4. This is correct. The suppression record does. Sgt. Ness testified that while waiting to fingerprint the Petitioner, he was advised by fellow Detective Joe Garcia that the Sheriff's Office deputies had been to the Defendant's home in Los Lunas and found his wife dead. Vol. IV, 579-80. Detective Jasler was also advised of the same information. Tr. Vol. III, 466-67.

Detective Jasler knew at this point that Petitioner had lied to him a short time before receiving this information. A half an hour before Jasler learned of Carol Gilbert's death, Petitioner told Jasler that his wife was out of town for the weekend and would not return until Sunday afternoon. Vol. III, 466.

The trial court specifically found that the police did not hold the Petitioner in custody for purposes of interrogation, knowing that there was a bondsman waiting to secure his release. Vol. VII, 66-67. Petitioner has not previously nor now challenged this finding. That finding is amply supported by evidence.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Petitioner was not illegally detained by police detectives in order to question him about other crimes unrelated to his initial lawful arrest.

If the Petitioner was detained without probable cause to arrest for the murders of which he was convicted, the subsequent confession to those murders was attenuated from and not the result of any exploitation of such detention.

The New Mexico Supreme Court correctly applied this Court's attenuation cases to the evidence in Petitioner's case to find no illegal detention.

ARGUMENT

The issue presented by Petitioner is whether his confession was the sole result of an illegal detention without probable cause upon which to base such detention. (Pet., Question for Review, 1).

Respondent State of New Mexico submits that the question presented does not warrant review by this Court. The issue has been frequently reviewed by this Court's previous decisions. Those decisions were applied as controlling precedent by the New Mexico Supreme Court in State of New Mexico v. William Wayne Gilbert, 98 N.M. 530, 650 P.2d 814 (1982) (hereinafter Gilbert I).

Petitioner relies upon this Court's opinions in Dunaway v. New York, 422 U.S. 200 (1979); Brown v. Illinois, 442 U.S. 590 (1975) and Taylor v. Alabama, 102 S.Ct. 265 (1982), contending that his case is governed by the rulings in these cases. The facts in Petitioner's case do not admit of any such similarity.

The Petitioner had been validly arrested for an aggravated assault at a local sandwich shop. The detention in Petitioner's case was not the result of unfounded police suspicions or uncorroborated informant tips.

The rule providing for the exclusion of confessions under such circumstances was fashioned to prevent and deter unconstitutional police misconduct. The rule is intended to "compel respect for the constitutional guarantee in the only effectively available way -- by removing the incentive to disregard it." Elkins v. United States, 364 U.S. 206 (1960). The exclusionary rule has not been interpreted to preclude illegally obtained concessions or evidence in any absolute sense. Brown v. Illinois, supra; Michigan v. Tucker, 417 U.S. 433 (1974). Where the admission or confession is the act of a free will sufficiently purged of the primary taint of the unlawful invasion or detention, it is admissible. Wong Sun v. United States, 371 U.S. 471 (1963); Brown v. Illinois, supra. This exception has become known as the attenuation doctrine.

Brown amplified this doctrine by defining the appropriate test to employ in the determination to be made regarding the admission of contested confessions or evidence: Is there a causal connection between the illegality and the confession? Several factors enter into the equation. First, the Miranda warnings are an important, but not dispositive factor. The temporal proximity of the arrest and the confession and the presence of intervening circumstances bear considerable weight. More importantly, the purpose and flagrancy of the police misconduct warrant substantial consideration. This factoring test was reaffirmed in Dunaway v. New York, supra.

There were substantial attenuating circumstances in this case. From the time of the arrival of the bondsman at the

detention center to the Petitioner's final confession, he was afforded numerous amenities and rights:

1. Three separate invitations to use the phone to call an attorney. He did so on one occasion and eventually made contact with Attorney Brandenberg. He declined two subsequent offers by Sgt. Ness, saying that Brandenberg would tell him to keep his "mouth shut."

2. Petitioner was advised of his rights on two separate occasions by Sgt. Ness. Earlier that morning, shortly after his initial arrest for aggravated assault, he was advised of his rights on two occasions and specifically signed a waiver of those rights, and confessed to the sandwich shop shooting.

3. He was offered food twice. He declined the first time but accepted sandwiches the second time.

4. When returned to jail by the detectives for the first time at about 1:30 p.m., he requested time alone, cigarettes and an hour's time before he would speak with the officers again. Sgt. Ness afforded Petitioner each request.

5. Petitioner was provided with cigarettes, coffee and water throughout both interrogation sessions at the police station.

6. Petitioner did not want the first confession taped and it was not.

7. The questioning ceased on the Johnson homicides at the first session, once the Petitioner requested the opportunity to contact a lawyer. This was between 10:30 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. He was able to contact Attorney Brandenberg. Questioning did not resume until he had agreed to talk at the police station some time after 2:30 p.m. on January 19, 1980.

8. No promises of leniency or other unfair inducements were ever offered to Petitioner.

Other factors also arose. Petitioner did not confess until shortly after 2:30 p.m. some five hours after his bondsman had arrived. Between 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., Petitioner became

aware that the detectives knew about the Johnson homicides and that of his wife. Perhaps most noteworthy was that the Petitioner volunteered that he killed Barbara McMullan and two other persons for which the Petitioner was not a suspect in any way.

Assuming that the detention commenced without lawful purpose at 9:30 a.m. on January 19, 1980, this Court's previous decisions on the attenuation doctrine demonstrate that the confession to the Johnson homicides was clearly attenuated from any improper detention. Brown v. Illinois, supra; Dunaway v. New York, supra.

The New Mexico Supreme Court relied upon the principles in Brown v. Illinois, supra, regarding the attenuation doctrine. See Gilbert I, supra, at 650 P.2d 816-7. Respondent State of New Mexico also advanced this argument in the trial court and briefing before the New Mexico Supreme Court. Vol. VII, 1612-1615; Gilbert I, Ans. Bf. 8-12. Thus, regardless of whether the Gilbert I decision is correct on the question of probable cause, the opinion correctly relied upon this Court's attenuation doctrine in Brown and reaffirmed in Dunaway v. Illinois, supra.

The petition herein does not address the attenuation issue. Nor does the petition present any argument to expand or restrict the attenuation doctrine previously decided by this Court. Thus, the petition does not present either a new question or one of substantial constitutional importance. It does not merit review. Rule 17, United States Supreme Court Rules. The petition should be denied.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons presented, the Respondent State of New Mexico respectfully requests that the petition for certiorari to the New Mexico Supreme Court be denied.

Respectfully submitted,


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